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THE KABUL TIMES

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KABUL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1968 (QAUS. 21, 1347 S.H.)

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ECAFE TO STUDY REGIONAL COOPERATION

BANGKOK, Dec. 12, (Reuters).—Ministers and officials from 22 Asian countries including Afghanistan yesterday began a four-day conference to draw new measures for regional cooperation.

The delegates met at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) for the ECAFE-sponsored third Asian ministerial conference on regional cooperation.

Executive secretary of ECAFE, in an opening speech stressed the need for closer economic cooperation in Asia and said over hesitation could have disastrous results.

For a start, it was possible to arrange for the exchange of commodities among ECAFE countries balanced in a way to bring benefits to all, he added.

Jurists urge reform in social order

DAKAR, Dec. 12, (AFP).—The world conference of jurists here called for social reform in the developed nations as a first step to greater aid for the third world.

The appeal came at the end of the six-day meeting of lawyers from around the world called by the Roman Catholic Pax Romana Organisation.

In their final resolutions the lawyers said that a reform of structures in the developed nations was a prerequisite to social and economic development of the third world countries.

Similar reform in the under-developed nations, the conference agreed, should be carried out according to local needs.

As an aid to development, the lawyers suggested the formation of regional pacts and international organisations carrying supra-national powers.

Describing the problem of development as "an international challenge" the jurists appealed for changes in the present situation in which aid to developing nations "paradoxically" resulted often in their economies becoming more precarious.

The resolutions also warned against the "moral perils" of the modern consumer society. Lawyers were asked to seek equitable solutions to the problem of economic instability in the developing countries.

Winding up the conference, the president of Pax Romana stressed that debate had been dominated by the two speeches of Monsignor Camara, the archbishop of Recife.

The final resolutions expressed complete agreement with the views expressed by the archbishop.

In his hard-hitting opening speeches Camara had called for the structural reform of both developed and developing nations.

Pashtoonistan committee meets in closed session

KABUL, Dec. 12, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Abdul Ghaffour Rawan Farhadi, director general of Political Affairs Department, and Dr. Saadullah Ghausi, director for Political Division in the Foreign Ministry, yesterday attended a closed session of the Wolesi Jirgah's Committee on Pashtoonistan.

The committee on Budgetary and Financial Affairs of the Wolesi Jirgah discussed loans acquired from the Soviet Union.

The Committee on Agricultural and Irrigation continued its discussions on pastures and the access of the nation's livestock owners to them. It was decided that the views of the committee members should be sent to the Ministries of Finance and Agriculture and Irrigation.

The House's Committee on International Relations rounded up its debate on a 2,000,000 pound sterling loan from England for purchase of diesel trucks and submitted the results of its deliberations to the secretariat of the Jirgah.

The Meshrano Jirgah yesterday went into its winter recess. The house will resume its session on March 13. In yesterday's meeting Afghanistan's joining International Communications Conventions was discussed.

New Mideast policy seen in Nixon term

AMMAN, Dec. 12, (AFP).—Israeli and Jordanian artillery exchanged fire twice yesterday as Arab and Israeli leaders speculated on signs of a possible change in United States policy towards the conflict.

While William Scranton, special envoy of President-elect Richard Nixon, flew to report on his lightning tour of the area, an Egyptian government spokesman in Cairo welcomed his assurance of United States impartiality.

He said the Israeli Foreign Ministry had demanded a clarification of this remark by Scranton, and added: "as far as we are concerned, we demand a demonstration. We would like to see it translated into action."

Sources close to Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek said Scranton had told him the city could never be divided again. But Scranton categorically denied having made such a remark before he took off for New York from Israel yesterday.

Soon after his arrival in New York Scranton was expected to confer with Nixon. A State Department spokesman said yesterday that he might also report to Department officials on his trip.

Ayub meets aides in wake of anti- govt. agitation

KARACHI, Dec. 12, (Reuters).—President Mohammad Ayub Khan met key members of his government yesterday against widespread anti-government agitation in the country in the past five weeks.

He met his ministers, the governors of East and West Pakistan, and the head of his economic planning commission in Dacca, the East Pakistan capital, for a scheduled, policy-making conference.

He told a meeting in Dacca that disastrous consequences would follow any change in the fundamentals of his system of government.

Nixon announces new cabinet; Wm. Rogers is State Secretary

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, (Reuters).—Richard M. Nixon said yesterday his cabinet would consist of "big men, strong men" who will be encouraged to speak on the issues facing the nation.

The Republican President-elect is staging a television extravaganza tonight to introduce members of the 12-man cabinet, which will take office in 40 days.

"We are not going to have a cabinet which will be basically yes-men," he told reporters. "I want each man to be a strong man."

Nixon said the White House would issue fewer policy statements than under the Johnson administration, and that individual government departments would be given greater responsibility in announcing official decisions.

The United States President-elect, Richard Nixon has announced his Cabinet. They will take office when Mr. Nixon becomes President on 20 January. The new Secretary of State to succeed Dean Rusk is William Rogers, who was Attorney-

General in President Eisenhower's administration.

The Defence Secretary is Melvin Laird, and David Kennedy, no relation to the late President Kennedy, becomes Secretary of the Treasury. John Mitchell, who was Nixon's Presidential Campaign manager, is the new Attorney-General.

Three Republican Governors are also included in the list. They are George Romney of Michigan, who takes charge of housing and urban development, John Volpe of Massachusetts looks after transportation and Walter Hickel of Alaska becomes Secretary of the Interior.

Nixon has introduced the full 12-man Cabinet personally during a special nation wide television programme.

The biggest surprise was Nixon's reported choice of a close friend and confidante, former gang-busting lawyer William P. Rogers, 55, to the number one assignment as secretary of state, replacing Dean Rusk, who has held the post eight years.

UN urges ratification of nonspread treaty

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 12, (Tass).—On Tuesday evening, the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly adopted by a vast majority vote three draft resolutions on the report submitted by the 18-nation disarmament committee.

The resolutions deal with the most important aspects of disarmament—the resumption of the 18-nation committee, the halt of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons tests and the ban on the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

By 109 votes the committee adopted the draft resolution which stresses the need to achieve an agreement on general and complete disarmament and urges the 18-nation disarmament committee to intensify its work in this direction.

In this connection, the resolution urges the 18-nation committee to pay a particular attention to the Soviet government's memorandum on some urgent measures to stop the arms race and achieve disarmament.

108 delegations voted for the draft resolution on the need to suspend nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests that was submitted to the first committee by nine states—Burma, Brazil, India, Mexico, Nigeria, the United Arab Republic, Sweden, Ethiopia and Finland.

The resolution urges all the states that have not yet signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty to join the treaty without delay and the states that have nuclear weapons to suspend their tests.

The resolution expresses the wish that the 18-nation disarmament committee should start working out an international treaty on the ban of underground nuclear weapons tests and should submit a report on this question to the 24th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The committee also adopted a draft resolution which instructs the United Nations secretary general to prepare a report on the consequences of a possible use of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

This resolution urges all the states to observe strictly the principles and goals of the Geneva protocol and urges all the states to join the protocol.

U.S., Saigon positions split on status of Viet Cong

PARIS, Dec. 12, (Reuters).—The Viet Cong last night announced a new leader of its delegation to the peace talks here as the U.S. and South Vietnamese delegations differed over procedures for the opening of the enlarged peace talks.

The divergence in the positions of the U.S. and South Vietnamese teams became apparent as the South Vietnamese reacted with a harder attitude than the Americans to North Vietnam's insistence that the National Liberation Front (NLF), political arm of the Viet Cong, is a full and equal party to the conference.

A spokesman for the Saigon team would not deny that his delegation chief, Pham Dang Lam, had flatly called Hanoi's proposals unacceptable. But he said Lam's comment, said to have been made after a meeting with American diplomats, had no connection with that meeting.

American officials said their delegation had not formally turned down the Hanoi proposals.

Meanwhile, the NLF tonight named Tran Bui Kiem, one of its highest ranking officials, as new leader of its delegation to the talks.

Mme. Nguyen Thi Binh, who has led the delegation since her arrival here on November 4, will become a deputy head of the delegation, the NLF said.

American officials stressed here that session and U.S. and North Vietnamese diplomats have been meeting privately to resolve the procedural disputes.

The latest proposals were on the dispute over what kind of conference table should be used and how to determine the order of speakers.

The U.S. first suggested two long rectangular tables, while Hanoi called for a square table. After neither side could accept the other's proposal, the North Vietnamese yesterday suggested that the delegations sit at four separate tables, equidistant from each other, and arranged in the form of either a circle or a diamond.

The high rank of Tran Bui Kiem, who also heads the NLF central committee foreign relations commission, showed the importance the front attached to the enlarged conference, diplomatic sources said here last night.

Commenting on the timing of the announcement of the names of the eight men and women who make up the delegation, the sources said NLF believed the North Vietnamese and American negotiators would shortly overcome the procedural obstacles at present holding up the opening of the enlarged session.

Debre reiterates De Gaulle's "No" on UK's EEC entry

BERLIN, Dec. 12, (AP).—French Foreign Minister Michel Debre reiterated President Charles de Gaulle's "no" to Britain's entry into the Common Market Wednesday night.

During a television interview transmitted from here, Debre said Britain's entry into the Common Market and the present world currency crisis were two separate matters, each to be treated on their own merit.

He called the joint views of France, the United States and Britain on currency matters during the recent "group of ten" discussions in Bonn a matter of moment.

All three governments had different views on currency matters in the past and they were still not identical, Debre replied when asked if the Bonn discussions among the western world's ten richest countries were to be interpreted as a future political constellation.

UN council prolongs Cyprus peace force mandate 6 months

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, (Tass).—On the recommendation of the UN Secretary General the UN Security Council has adopted on Tuesday a decision to prolong the stay of the UN peacekeeping force on Cyprus for another six months—till June 15, 1969.

The Soviet delegate L. Merdelevich remained the council of the Soviet position on the Cyprus question. The Soviet Union proceeded and proceeds from the fact, he said, that the Cyprus problem should and can be settled by peaceful means in the interests of the Cypriot people, in the interests of both its component national communities and in the interests of relaxing tension in the region of the eastern Mediterranean.

It is a matter for the Cypriots themselves to settle the internal problems of the Republic of Cyprus, they themselves should settle their domestic affairs, without interference from outside.

Leading NATO circles, continued the Soviet delegate, do everything to aggravate the differences in the relations between the Turkish and Greek communities on Cyprus with the aim of using the unrest on the island to turn

it into a "non-sinking" nuclear-and-rocket aircraft-carrier" of the North Atlantic military bloc.

The Soviet delegate gave a firm rebuff to the attempts by certain states to establish a certain connection between the scope of the "UN operations on Cyprus" and the measures of the Soviet Union as a Black Sea power, consequently, a Mediterranean power, aimed at strengthening peace in this area.

If events were to develop along such lines, he said, nothing else would be left to the Soviet Union but to regard the situation in a new light and make the appropriate conclusions as to its attitude to the stay of the UN force on Cyprus.

From the very beginning the Soviet Union did not feel that the stay of the UN force on Cyprus was justified, and we still have the same view, stated the USSR delegate.

Yet, taking into consideration the wish of the Cyprus government and other interested parties, the Soviet Union at present will not hinder the prolongation of the stay of the UN force on Cyprus.

Ministry of Education opens Kabul Music Academy

KABUL, Dec. 12.—Ninth grade graduates will be able to enrol this year in Kabul first Music Academy as a result of the Ministry of Education's decision to expand pilot music course project into a three year high school with an academic degree said Ghulam Rasoul Sinayee, the school's director.

The new school will be located temporarily in a rented house in Share Nau at the Ansari intersection until its new premises are completed in Baghe Alamganj in Sher Pur, the old Nejat high school.

For the last four years from 150 to 200 students have taken one hour a week courses given by Austrian instructors here under the auspices of the Vienna Austrian Music Academy. Students can take instruction in two related instruments and are given private rooms to

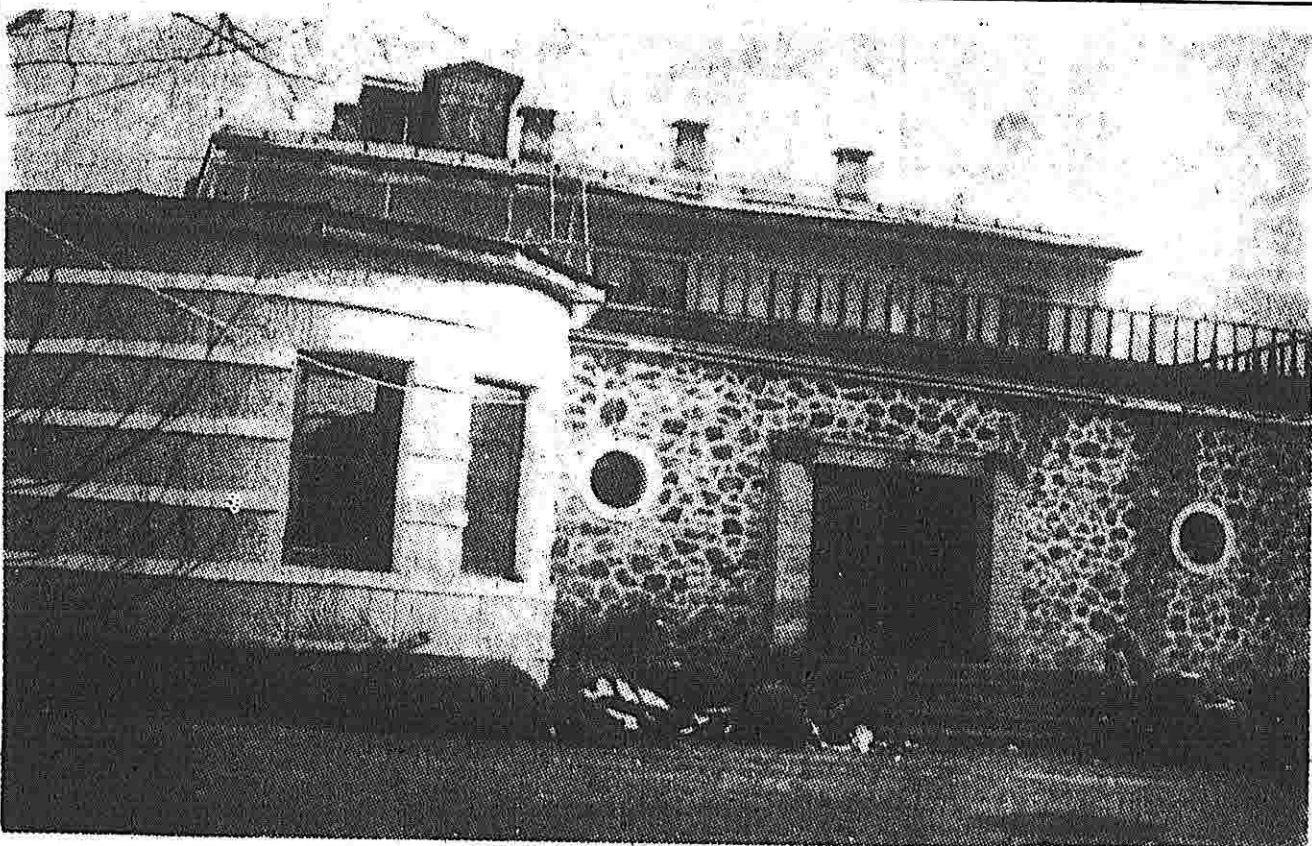
practice in for as long as they want. The instruments have been supplied through the course.

The school will add music theory and other subjects to the curriculum and concentrate on the teaching and study of Afghan music.

One of the three Austrian instructors is now touring the province with his Afghan counterpart to collect instruments and vocal and instrumental compositions, which will be noted for instruction.

"The increasing desire of students to study music was responsible for the ministry's step," Sinayee said. Music courses are now being offered in the sports school, Nejat and Habibia high schools.

The Austrian music academy and government have both expressed interest in contributing to building the new music school and sending more instructors.



The temporary building for the new music school.



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Food For Thought

Every new movement or manifestation of human activity, when unfamiliar to people's minds, is sure to be misrepresented and misunderstood.

Edward Carpenter

Afghan-Indonesian Friendship Treaty

December 12 and August 5 are important dates in the history of Afghan-Indonesian relations for it was on December 12, 1957 that Indonesia signed the ratification documents of the Afghan-Indonesian Friendship Treaty and the Afghan Parliament ratified it on August 5, 1958. Although geographical distance between the two countries is great there are many features in our social and political lives which bring us closer together.

First of all, both Afghans and Indonesians are staunch followers of the religion of Islam. Both countries are also developing and have sincere plans and projects for raising the living standards of their people. Afghanistan is in the process of implementing her Third Five Year Plan while Indonesia starts her five year national development plan from the beginning of next year.

Both countries are nonaligned. Perhaps, it is this aspect of the foreign policy adopted by both countries which has been instrumental in fostering greater friendship and cooperation in international gatherings between Afghanistan and Indonesia. In a world torn apart by political, ideological and economic differences and divided into military blocs and spheres of influences the pursuance of a policy of nonalignment and positive judgment on international affairs is the surest and most effective way for the developing countries to rally their national forces for the task of national reconstruction and economic progress.

Nonalignment during the recent years and as a result of joint efforts by a number of neutral nations including Afghanistan and Indonesia has become a moral force contributing greatly to the cause of world peace and international cooperation. The idea of nonaligned nations cooperating together for the cause of world peace and international cooperation dates back to the Bandung conference in 1955.

The torch which was lit in Bandung has been carried forward by the leading nonaligned countries. The spirit of the Bandung Conference translated into the five principles of peaceful co-existence constitute the cornerstone of the foreign policy of all the nonaligned countries. The policy of non-alignment as a moral force working for peace gained even greater momentum when the second non-aligned conference was held in September 1961 in the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade and in October 1964 in Cairo.

Afghanistan and Indonesia attended both these conferences as active participants. Now that another year is added in the history of friendship between Afghanistan and Indonesia we are certain that Afghans find themselves even closer to their Indonesian brothers. We hope that this growing friendship will in the future lead to practical steps towards economic and cultural cooperation between them as well as the intensification of Afghan-Indonesian cooperation in international gatherings.

Self-determination

An end to fraternisation?

By Roubulillah Farayee

Following is the fourth of a series of five articles commenting on a Pakistan Times feature on Afghanistan and Pashtoonistan. The article published on September 1 and entitled "My Kabul Diary" was written by Pakistan Times editor Z. A. Suleri.

The constant support of Afghanistan for the undeniable rights of the Pashtoon people is not a recent thing. While Suleri talks in the article about "21 years of anti-Pakistan propaganda" we fail to understand how a prominent personality as Foreign Minister Arshad Husain can maintain on November 18 that the Afghan government "has again begun a virulent campaign of propaganda against Pakistan" and "dark clouds have begun to appear lately on the horizon". As we see now in the course of the recent development of political life in the beginning of Pakistan election campaign Suleri was the first to openly propose in the same article on September 1 that the Pashtoons be knocked Pakistan election campaign, Suleri down. He writes on September 1:

"They (the Afghans) talked enthusiastically about Wali Khan led National Awami League... The Afghan minds could be easily disabused if this party could be dealt with properly."

This proves that Suleri served the Pakistani government by his "alarming" words to justify their plot aimed at a repression including the arrest of political personalities. This has been rightly denounced by Air Marshal Asghar Khan recently.

The Pakistan Government in the footsteps of the British Commissioners has apparently accepted the benevolence recommendations of Suleri and launched a massive campaign of arrests and intimidation of the Pashtoons. Just as the British failed so will their successors to suppress the legitimate aspirations of the freedom loving Pashtoons.

The views that the Pashtoon freedom fighters be crushed shows that all those who are not in line should be eliminated.

The peoples of Sindh and Bengal have fully realised that today's Pakistani rulers do not respect the cultural rights of peoples. An increasing number of intellectuals in

Punjab realised that while as a result of the policy the number of Panjabis residing in Quetta and Peshawar has increased in the past two decades they do not enjoy the confidence of the Pashtoons. Gen. Musa himself was the first to confess the presence of "elements" opposed to the present system. The Pashtoon freedom fighters hope that not only the people of Sindh, and Bengal but also a large number of the Punjabi intelligentsia will cast their vote for the respect of Pashtoons right. If the right of self-expression is not granted to them (and that is what Suleri has recommended) then the present regime shall have to maintain its domination only at the point of bayonet; and it is a well-known European proverb saying: "You can get every thing done at the point of bayonet but you cannot sit on it."

The Pakistani government found once again that claiming Pashtoonist leaders to be mere "Afghan" agents, does not appeal to Pakistani Moslem masses. They, therefore, revived the old propaganda cliché of the "Kabul-Delhi axis" and Pashtoonist leaders were called "stooges" of India or the Hindus and "exponents of Akhand Bharat". Strong anti-Afghan propaganda accompanied this campaign of vilification and once again the "cat was out".

In spite of such calumnious allegations any objective observers of the political events in this part of the world can recognise beyond any shadow of a doubt that the Pashtoonist people's struggle aimed at getting their political, administrative and cultural identity recognised is genuine and not master-minded outside Pashtoonist.

Suleri's Pakistan Times (November 28), is editorially lying when it claims that Wali Khan "is working to detach the so-called Pashtoon (sic) area from Pakistan for attachment to India under the pristine Hindu design to undo partition".

Suleri goes on in his article of September 1st: "In the past our diplomacy has been sentimental rather than realistic. Emotional fraternisation on the part of our rep-

resentatives fed illusions". Your words Suleri are really strange. On the one hand when you speak of Pakistan you speak of Moslem nationhood based on religious emotions and sentiments. On the other hand while speaking of the Moslems in Afghanistan you adopt a British type of pragmatism in regard to the people who were emotionally praised by Allama Iqbal and are cautious about the sentiments of Islamic brotherhood.

You declare that "if what is needed at home is to curb the separatists politically and administratively no lacuna should be left in the mind of the Afghans thinking about the fundamental stand of the country which means the friendship and cooperation can be fostered only on the basis of non-interference in each other's affairs, you speak, in terms of indifference as if the Afghans are a European nation and as if the Durand Line has some real historical significance like the border between Italy and France. The border between France and Italy separates Frenchmen from Italians. But the Durand line was created by foreigners to separate the Pashtoons from Pashtoons and sociologically speaking, exists only on paper. The Pashtoons can never be separated from each other and they shall come nearer to each other with the passage of time.

Is it for this reason that you do not want to cultivate emotional fraternisation with the people of Afghanistan? Rest assured, whatever your suggestions, the Muslims of Pakistan and the Muslims of Afghanistan shall emotionally foster the sentiments of friendship towards each other. Say whatever you may the deep interest and concern that the Afghans have for the Pashtoons can not be branded as an interference and shall always be considered as natural, everlasting.

Lahoris and Peshawaris can be brother and be emotional in their fraternisation if, as true Moslems they respect each other's rights, Afghans and Pakistanis can cultivate their brotherhood by solving their political difference.

The fifth part in the series will appear under the title Islam and nationalism.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Heywad carries an editorial welcoming the establishment of a sixty bed eye clinic. It said medical science has achieved notable success in the field of eye care and restoring eye sight.

Although with the help of modern science and technology even blind persons can now live a useful and richer life than they used to, there is no comparison between a blind person and the one who is enjoying full eye sight.

One of the organisations famous in restoring eye sight is the British National Organisation for Ophthalmic Rehabilitation.

The organisation has carried out much research and gained useful experience in carrying out various kinds of eye surgery. The new clinic which will be built with the assistance of NOOR will also have an eye bank. This is intended to keep in proper storage as many healthy eyes from persons who die in accidents etc, as possible so that they may be transplanted in people lacking one or both eyes.

It is obvious, said the editorial, that such a bank cannot be established and maintained without the assistance and good-will of the people. So far many a healthy eye which could give eye sight to blind persons has been buried with the dead.

It is hoped that the humanitarian sentiments of our people would make the task of establishing an eye bank easier and more worthwhile.

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial welcoming the announcement by the Traffic Department that henceforth it will take more serious measures in checking speeding drivers.

This is an excellent decision said the editorial but under the circumstances seems more like a bluff since it has little practicality.

The Traffic Department may have personnel and means of checking speeds within the towns but there is no hope that they can under the present circumstances check speed limits on the highways.

An ideal situation would be for the Traffic Department would be to control all the city roads and highways for 24 hours. For this it will

have to have well equipped motorcycle police in great numbers which it does not have. That is why the reaction on the part of reckless drivers will be a shrug of shoulders.

Some have already commented that the traffic police may have a deficit in its budget and want to overcome this difficulty by making such announcements. Anyway the editorial said, speed control on the roads is essential and if the Traffic Department succeeds in applying such control even on a limited scale it will be a great contribution towards cutting down the number of

accidents.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor supporting one of the earlier editorials published in it suggesting that a complete history of Dari literature should be compiled and published.

The letter said while in Pashto there are such works and researchers can find useful references there is nothing in Dari to equal Putia Khazana (meaning hidden treasury) in Pashto. It is hoped said the letter that the proper authorities would give serious consideration to the proposal.

World Press

A former Rhodesian high commissioner to Britain, Ewen Campbell, has lent his voice to the demand for a settlement of the Anglo-Rhodesian settlement.

Campbell, who is chairman of the Rhodesian board of Standard Bank and a director of many important industrial companies, appeared in a letter published by the Rhodesia Herald Tuesday to the prime minister, Ian Smith, to take the people into his confidence regarding the country's economic future.

The newspaper also published a letter from J. W. Pithey, M. P., the government chief whip, stating that the ruling Rhodesian Front party was committed to the permanent maintenance of responsible government, and that unless Britain accepted this Rhodesia would carry on despite sanctions.

Campbell asserted that sanctions had damaged the Rhodesian economy far more than most people were willing to acknowledge.

He recalled that the business community "almost to a man" opposed UDI but once independence had been taken, had exercised all possible ingenuity to beat sanctions.

"It saddens me to foresee that the eventual outcome of all our effort—if no political settlement between Britain and Rhodesia is achieved—will be an almost bankrupt country dependent on the charity of

our friendly neighbours—our only friends in the years of UDI pass".

The New York Daily News, biggest selling daily newspaper in the United States, Tuesday backed the movement to secure the release of Reuter's correspondent Anthony Grey, held under house arrest in Peking.

In an editorial headed "Freedom for Anthony Grey" the News said: "Anthony Grey is a long time correspondent for Reuter's world-famous British news service. For 16 months he has been held in solitary confinement in Peking by the Chinese reds for no substantial reason."

"The News is happy to endorse the recommendations of the recently organised Fleet Street campaign for the release of Anthony Grey."

"Those recommendations include the sending of protest messages to premier Chou en-Lai, Peking, Communist China... promotion of boycotts of social functions given by Chinese red diplomats... and any other moves that can put effective pressure on the Peking bosses."

"Here's all the luck there is to this campaign."

A right-wing newspaper Toppish announced a fund raising campaign to give comfort to the family of Reuter correspondent Anthony Grey and demonstrate the support of Hong Kong people for him.

Fit punishment

German judge's answer to vandalism

His head hung in shame, he stood before the judge—a 16-year-old apprentice from Stuttgart. He had pinched a scooter, ridden it to a standstill and was then caught. Four weeks in a youth detention centre is the usual penalty. The judge looked down on the remorseful miscreant, and thundered:

"You will repair the machine, apologise personally to the owner and work 21 hours in an old peoples' home so that for once you will have accomplished something positive". Relief shone on the boy's face as he went off to comply with the order.

Klaus Mickschick, the judge in charge of youthful traffic offences in Stuttgart, has been nicknamed Solomon as a tribute to the ingenuity of his judgements. His manner and speech may be rough, but he has faith in human nature.

"As long as it's to some purpose, one must give the boys a chance," he says. "If I put them straight into jail, they'd only get into bad company and then perhaps for the first time into really bad ways."

Vandalism is not a desperately serious problem in Stuttgart. People in this part of Germany are Swabians, not Vandals, and like to compare themselves favourably with their reputedly "hot-headed" neighbours, the Bavarians! Nevertheless, every now and then Stuttgart experiences a wave of vandalism (particularly, it seems, after a suitably inspiring television play!)

Radio antennae are broken off rows of cars; in street after street traffic signs are damaged or destroyed; and vehicles are broken into, pilfered or stolen, while street gangs and bands on scooters terrify the peaceful citizens.

The young people of Stuttgart are indeed no angels. The girls are mostly brought before the juvenile court for loitering or theft. As in the rest of the country, it is the boys who are particularly headstrong, above all on the road behind the wheel of a car.

Klaus Mickschick remembers one case in particular. A 19-year-old car mechanic, with youthful over-estimation of his driving ability, overtook another car very casually and crashed smack into an oncoming car. The result was fortunately only one person hurt.

And the careless driver was lucky to find that apart from paying a fine and being prohibited from driving for a period, he was sentenced to three hours' practice at a driving school and told to take a course in First Aid.

The same sort of thing happened to a 19-year-old sixth-former (the school-leaving age is higher in Germany) named "Charlie", who to prove his manliness took his father's car key and car and made a quick tour in it without possessing a driving licence. Apart from detention, Charlie was sentenced to write an essay on the theme: "Why is it forbidden to drive without a driving licence?"

Mickschick recalls some understanding and intelligent judgement by other youth magistrates in Stuttgart and neighbouring regions. A magistrate in Esslingen once "condemned" a young cat-burglar—an adept climber—to join a sports club. In another case a 17-year-old layabout, who had constantly played truant from work, had broken into a house and stolen some money.

He was told by the judge that he must serve a proper apprenticeship under the supervision of the local youth officer. And an apprentice who had beaten a sheepdog with a fencing stove was "punished" by being sent to work in a home for animals.

German law permits such flexible decisions in the cases of young people up to the age 21. The judge (who in the juvenile courts is in sole charge of the case) is allowed to impose sentences which he personally thinks will improve for offender's way of life and make good any damage done.

In Klaus Mickschick's view this is particularly important nowadays since many parents do not play an authoritative role in their child's upbringing and try to buy themselves out of their parental duty; finding it easier to let things slide; they allow their offspring to get hold of a car, go out late at night, go drinking and drink too much.

The end result can be sex offences, even rape cases—which carry prison sentences of up to 10 years.

(FWF)

Nigerian war

Gabon reduces arms flow to Biafra

The flow of military aid to Biafra through Libreville, capital of Gabon, has been markedly reduced in recent weeks and was stopped altogether for several days in the middle of November, according to usually reliable sources here in Paris. However, it is possible that some of the routine arms flights to airstrips in territory held by Colonel Ojukwu's forces are being sent by different routes.

Largely because of the diplomatic activity of Organisation of African Unity members, the Gabonese authorities are believed to have been seriously reconsidering aspects of their policy on Biafra. During a recent official visit to Paris President Bongo of Gabon even went so far as to deny that French arms were being sent to Ojukwu via his country, and he invited newspaper reporters to examine the cargoes

of aircraft leaving Gabon for Biafra. This was about the time of the temporary complete cessation of arms flights through Libreville.

Concern over finding ways of bringing the Nigerian civil war to an end as soon as possible is reported to have been expressed by a number of African leaders during recent visits to each other's countries. A few weeks ago, President Daddah of Mauritania had talks in Lagos with General Gowon, the Nigerian Federal leader, before flying on to see President Nyerere of Tanzania.

President Kaunda of Zambia. Later, General Gowon conferred with President Hamani Diori of Niger and President Al Azari of the Sudan. Since then there have been other high-level informal discussions on the civil war. There are rumours in commerce-

cial circles in Paris of a possible peace move of a different sort. It has been suggested that if the Nigerian Federal Government gave a French oil company certain concessions in Nigeria, then French arms supplies to Biafra would be stopped overnight.

For the first time in the French press an indication of French involvement in the civil war was given in the mass-circulation Paris Match. An article in the magazine described mercenary leader Rolf Steiner as "the man who enables Biafra to hold out".

The article continued: "The French are there (Biafra) for a reason. Everyone knows that now, it is an open secret..."

"For Steiner, a quiet adjutant and soldier of fortune, Biafra is the great chance in his life of adventure. Before he went to Biafra, Faulques was there, Paul (Continued on page 4)

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UN Committee ends debate on Palestine refugees

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 12.—The General Assembly special political committee Tuesday completed debate on the problems posed by 1.3 million registered Palestine refugees and began consideration of various draft resolutions Wednesday.

Sixty-one speakers participated in the general debate—much of it bitter—which stretched over 18 committee meetings during the current assembly session.

The committee already has before it two draft resolutions—one sponsored by the United States and other by Iran, Pakistan, Senegal and Turkey. A third draft resolution was circulated by Sweden, Tuesday, but not yet submitted officially.

The U.S. draft would have the General Assembly extend the mandate of the United Nations relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestine refugees in the Near East until June 30, 1972.

Under the four-nation draft, Israel is urged to "take effective and immediate steps" to speed the return to their homes of some half-million persons uprooted by the Arab-Israeli war of 1967.

The Swedish draft resolution would have the General Assembly endorse the efforts of the UNRWA commissioner-general to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to newly-displaced persons in the area.

Before the wind-up of the general debate Tuesday, Laurence Michlemore, UNRWA commissioner general expressed anxiety over his agency's financial outlook for 1969.

He estimated UNRWA's total income for next year at \$37.5 million—five million dollars short of what the agency needs to maintain its present activities.

Michlemore gave the general assembly a picture of the "extent and severity of the consequences of the threatening deficit," and

listed those actions which would be required to reduce expenditures by five million dollars.

He said that the content of the basic ration would be reduced to flour and cooking oil only. The issuance of pulses, rice, sugar and soap would have to be discontinued. The supplementary feeding programme would have to be curtailed by 35 per cent and medical services reduced by ten per cent. Environmental sanitation services would also be reduced by ten per cent and the normal programme of university scholarships would have to be cut in half.

Subsidies paid to government and private schools for the education of refugees would be discontinued and all construction of shelter, roads, supplementary feeding facilities, and health and sanitation facilities would have to be prohibited.

Dr. Michlemore said he was submitting this information with great reluctance, but added he would see no alternative to setting forth "the stark reality" of the situation.

At a pledging conference last week, 38 nations pledged nearly \$36 million for UNRWA's work for 1969. In recognition of the "continuing and urgent needs" of the people for whom UNRWA provides food and services, the United States pledge \$22,200,000 of the total contributed.

As in past years, Arab and Israeli representatives clashed repeatedly in the general debate over who was responsible not only for the tens of thousands of Arab refugees but for the three different Arab-Israeli conflicts of the past two decades.

Many speakers including U.S. delegate John Sherman Cooper last Friday expressed the view that the prompt return of these 1967 refugees to their homes and camps in Israeli-occupied territory would help the peace-seeking efforts of Gunnar Jarring, special UN representative in the Middle East.



Although reforestation and better utilisation of forest resources are the main objectives of the Pakthia Development Authority, improved irrigation is also emphasised. This sapling nursery is one of the many laid out newly in various parts of the province. The two pictures above were taken over a three month period. New nurseries have had better results than nurseries laid out in traditional manner with uneven grounds and too large beds for effective irrigation.

THE NEXT STAGES IN BRITISH CAR DESIGN

By Sir William Lyons

The dream of an alternative to the piston engine has long haunted the minds of automobile engineers and, in recent years, two propulsive forms—the gas turbine and the rotary engine—have advanced to the point where they are beginning to offer a real challenge to the piston engine. Such is their potential that some of the world's largest companies are engaged on parallel development of both types of unit, and with such a degree of impetus behind them it is hardly surprising that their development has been rapid.

Already gas turbine units have been developed experimentally in the United States of America for use in inter-state freight and passenger transportation where long runs at high speed is the normal form of operating. From Britain, a unit has twice successfully completed the Le Mans 24 Hour Race and has been fitted with considerable success to experimental passenger cars.

The rotary engine, as exemplified by the Wankel design, has also been successfully fitted to a production

car of West German manufacture and organisations in Britain and the U.S. are also exploring its potential for passenger and freight haulage.

Nevertheless it would be wrong to presume that a new form of production power unit is about to burst upon the motoring scene. The problems associated with both types are still sizeable and numerous and it is clear that some years will elapse before a truly versatile successor to the piston engine will emerge.

Meanwhile, developments of the conventional engine are proceeding, particularly in the fields of refinement, economy and power output relative to capacity.

The availability on an ever widening scale of high grade fuels present a continuous challenge to power unit engineers, whose investigations into the fundamentals of carburation, ignition and combustion have increased considerably the efficiency of even the most mundane mass production unit.

The very wide publicity given recently to the problems of safety have highlighted aspects of automobile engineering which hitherto have tended to be taken for granted. The continuous evolution of brakes for example, in particular the disc brake has been a major contributing factor towards improving safety standards and is now to be found on practically every European car, and is rapidly becoming the standard system in America.

Anti-skid brakes—brakes which have an automatic "sensing" device which prevents wheels locking and, therefore, loss of control in adverse conditions are being developed. These are certain to be found on at least the higher performance cars in the not too distant future.

Impact resistant body shells, where progressive deformation of the front or rear of the car provides energy absorption of collision forces for the protection of the occupants, is another development which is being adopted rapidly. The considerable development work on this aspect alone will soon have a significant bearing on the safety factor of normal production cars.

Similar work on the design of interiors will also result in a new approach to the layout of controls and furniture.

It will be seen that, while a number of existing new projects are under intensive development, no completely new approach to the motor car is likely to emerge. Instead cars are certain to become safer, more refined and more economical to operate—in short to offer to the prospective buyer of the future even better value for money than they do at present.

(London Feature)

FAO boosts high-yield grain growing

The cultivation of new high-yield strains of grain is gaining increasing importance in the various international endeavours to improve the world food situation.

The Director General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Association (FAO), A.H. Boerma, has made the promotion of the growing of high-yield grain one of the five crucial points of the FAO working programme for the next few years. Given adequate irrigation, the new strains of respond better than traditional strains to intensified use of fertilisers, and they also show greater powers of resistance to plant pests.

The present spectacular progress in developing grain strains dates from pioneer work begun in 1943 when the Rockefeller Foundation sent three prominent agricultural scientists to Mexico to find out how to increase production of wheat, maize and beans. At that time the Mexican wheat production was far below that of comparable countries, mainly because much of the crop was destroyed by black blight shortly before the harvest.

Research soon resulted in the growing of short-straw wheat resistant to black blight, and by 1951 the new variety was being grown on 70 per cent of the wheat land. Despite several setbacks, Mexico became in 1956 independent of wheat imports for the first time. Between 1948 and 1953 the annual average wheat production amounted to 0.88 ton per hectare (2.47 acres); in 1964 it reached 2.67 tons.

Faster ripening is another advantage of the new strains of wheat. In sub-tropical climates this

makes it possible to harvest twice or three times a year. The most important quality of the new wheat strains, however, concerns their response to the use of fertilisers in larger quantities. While the optimum application of nitrogenous fertiliser amounts to 40 to 50 kg. per hectare for the traditional strains, about 100 kg. can be profitably used in the cultivation of the new varieties.

The remarkable success of high-yield strains of wheat has greatly benefited a number of developing countries. Before the use of these strains, that is up to the harvest year 1964-65—India's annual wheat production reached not more than an average of 0.9 ton per hectare. As the result of the introduction of Mexican high-yield strains, production has risen to three tons per hectare.

India harvested about 17 million tons of wheat this year, compared to an annual average of about 11 million tons in the previous five years. This period included the former record harvest of 12,300,000 tons of wheat.

The first people to do research into high-yield strains of rice were in Formosa. They were followed by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in Los Banos, Philippines, backed financially by the Rockefeller Foundation.

The rice strain "IR 8" was first used in experiments in the Philippines and Thailand. Although the widespread planting of "IR 8" has more than doubled rice output in the Philippines, there has been some criticism of the new strain's food value and taste. The Filipinos are at present experimenting with an improved strain.

ain, "IR 5", and experiments with "IR 8" and other strains, are being conducted in India, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Nepal and on a number of South Pacific islands.

Hybrid maize, developed in the United States in the 1930s and introduced in recent years in Kenya, Zambia, the United Arab Republic, India and other developing countries, has greatly improved the size of crops.

Successes in the development of high-yield strains of rice, wheat, maize and millet give cause for great optimism. Some agricultural experts even expect that during the middle 1970s much of Asia could become self-supporting in these foods, and that a number of Asian countries could become large exporters of rice and grain.

Pessimistic predictions of a world food crisis around 1975 have been countered by this recently expressed opinion of the Indian Minister for Agriculture, Jagjivan Ram: "Long before then we certainly produce enough to feed ourselves and—everything going well—to have surplus wheat for exports."

The current planning of the FAO's working programme is characterised by cautious optimism. The director general is convinced that the cultivation of high-yield grain could bring about enormous improvement in the agriculture of most developing countries. This view is shared by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and a number of research and investment bodies such as the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations.

(LION FEATURE)

Iran to discuss border trade with Soviet republics

BAKU, Dec. 12. (Tass).—Talks on the development of border trade with southern Soviet republics will be conducted by a delegation of business and trade circles of Iran which has arrived in the Azerbaijan capital of Baku.

The leader of the delegation Mohammad Hosrovshani, chairman of the chamber of commerce of Tehran, told journalists that Iran maintains rather close business and trade relations with the Soviet Union.

He expressed the hope that the arrival of the representatives of the Iranian business circles "would contribute to further promotion of such contacts."

The guests called on Ilai Asadov, president of the presidium of the Chamber of Commerce of Azerbaijan, who told them that Azerbaijan which exports 300 kinds of products to 56 countries could sell to its southern neighbour aluminium, building and decorative cement, agricultural machinery and many other goods.

The guests will acquaint themselves with the development of economy and culture in the republic, with enterprises manufacturing the goods which interest Iran and will sign contracts. They will stay in Azerbaijan for five days and then visit Georgia, Armenia and Turkmenia.

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Peshawar	1145

Departure

Peshawar	0900
Kandahar	1300
Tehran-Beirut	1630

BAKHTAR AFGHAN AIR-

LINES:

Arrival

Chakheharan-Bamian	1250
Departure	
Bamian-Chakheharan	0830

SATURDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIR-

Arrival

Beirut, Tehran	1045
Kandahar	1100
Amritsar, Lahore	1500
Miamana, Mazar	1610

Departure

Amritsar	0800
Mazar, Maimana	0900
Kandahar, Beirut, Istanbul, Frankfurt, London	1630

BAKHTAR AFGHAN AIR-

LINES:

Arrival

Faizabad, Taluqan	1420
Departure	
Kunduz, Taluqan, Faizabad	0830

PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES:

Arrival

Peshawar	1050
Departure	
Peshawar	1150

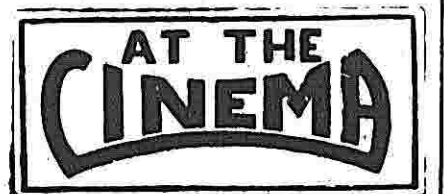
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Weather

Skies in the northern, northeastern, northwestern, eastern, southern and central regions will be cloudy with chance of rain and snow. Other parts of the country will be clear with chance of cloudiness. Yesterday the warmest areas were Kandahar, Farah and Laghman with high of the 16 C, 61 F with cloudy skies. The coldest areas were Lal and Shahrak with a low of -14 C, 7 F with rain and snow. Yesterday North Salang had 5 mm, rain, 135 cm. snow, South Salang 24 mm, 155 cm, Shahrak 8 mm, 30 cm, Kunduz 19 mm, Ghazni 6 mm, Bamian 5 mm, 18 cm snow Today's temperature in Kabul at 11:00 a.m. was 4 C, 39 F. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 2 to 5 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:	
Kabul	6 C -1 C
Mazare Sharif	43 F 30 F
	13 C 3 C
Herat	55 F 37 F
	12 C 1 C
Jalalabad	41 F 34 F
	15 C 10 C
Kunduz	59 F 50 F
	14 C 4 C
North Salang	57 F 39 F
	-5 C -9 C
South Salang	23 F 15.5 F
	4 C -5 C
Bamian	39 F 23 F
	2 C -11 C
	36 F 12.5 F



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At 12, 2, 7 and 9 p.m. American colour film dubbed in Farsi **THOSE CALLOWAYS** with **BRAINKEITH, VERA MILES** and **BRANDON DEWILDE**.

PARK CINEMA:
At 12, 2, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film **ONE STEP TO HEAVEN** with **Wahdat** and **Pori Banayee**.

World News In Brief

MIAMI, Dec. 12, (Reuter).—A Trans World Airlines passenger jet with 39 people on board was hijacked in flight yesterday and the pilot forced to fly towards Cuba with a gun his back, a company spokesman said here.

The Boeing 727 was heading for Miami from St. Louis. It was now expected to reach Havana airport at about 1800 hours GMT.

The spokesman said: "The pilot radioed that there was a man in the cockpit and that he had a gun at his back. The hijacker forced the plane to divert to Havana and the pilot is proceeding there."

It was the 25th hijacking of a U.S. or Latin American aircraft to Cuba this year.

HONG KONG, Dec. 12, (AFP).—The Hong Kong authorities Wednesday released another five leftist political detainees, including the popular left-wing film star Fu Chi.

In less than ten days, the British authorities have released 12 leftists from the Victoria detention centre, leaving only 17 out of the original 54 still under detention.

The 54 were placed in the detention centre last year under emergency regulations for implication in communist-oriented disturbances.

Nigerian war

(Continued from page 2)

ques the great specialist in African front-line armies, Faulques the centurion of IndoChina and Algeria. Faulques who, at the head of a handful of men, was for several months the leader of the superbly armed United Nations forces in Katanga.

"But Faulques, who is always promised arms which do not arrive, prefers to give up. He leaves Biafra with his commandos. One man remains: Rolf Eteiner."

"The buildings of Ojukwu's residence form a light patch in the midst of the palm trees. Every day Steiner comes to tell him (Ojukwu) about the day's fighting and discuss the operations being carried out. For the Ibos, as for the Federals, Ojukwu is Clemenceau, Foch and Napoleon at the same time. When the front is on the point of cracking, he exhorts to combat those French-speaking Negroes who are now regularly learning to sing with an atrocious accent, the Marseillaise, which has become the resistance hymn of Biafra."

It is learnt from reliable African sources, that the magazine's article so embarrassed the Biafran leader, Colonel Ojukwu that he promptly sacked the former French Foreign Legionnaire Steiner.

OAU committee to meet in Lagos next week

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 12, (AFP).—The OAU's consultative committee on Nigeria may gather in Lagos within the next three weeks diplomatic sources indicated here yesterday.

The sources said that efforts appear to be underway to get the committee together in the Nigerian capital before the end of the year.

These efforts follow a telegraphed reply from Nigerian Federal Leader Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon to a letter from Emperor Haile Selassie, head of the committee which is made up of six heads of state.

A month ago Haile Selassie wrote Gowon asking his views on how the committee could go to both Lagos and Umahia—the last remaining Biafran bastion—to contact both sides in the civil war and renew discussions.

Meanwhile Maurice Fowley, Britain's Under-secretary of State at the foreign office arrived here Wednesday with a message for Haile Selassie from Premier Harold Wilson.

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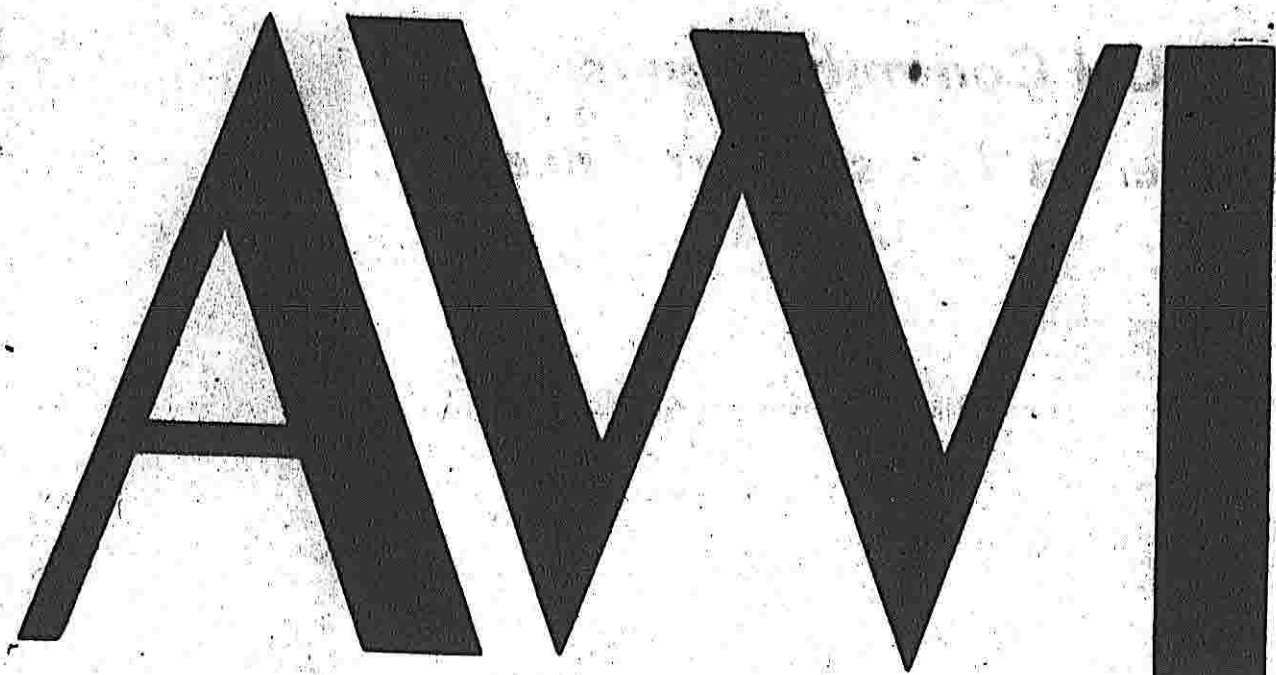
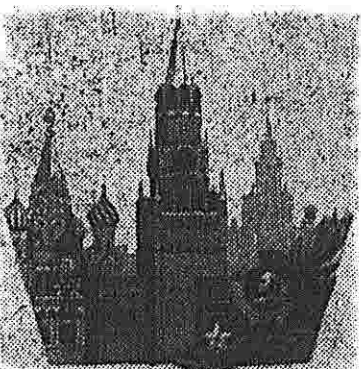
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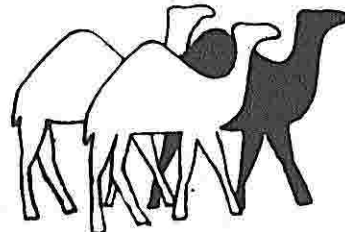
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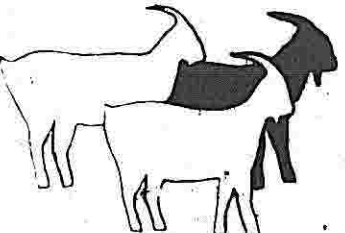
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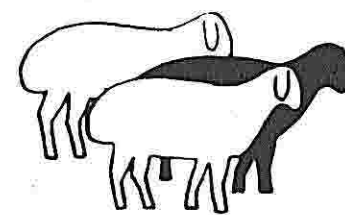
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